DISPOSAL AUTHORITY CODE

The disposal Authority Code indicates that usable property being transferred to a Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO) is authorized to be transferred to disposal because of instructions of the Item Manager/Inventory Control Point relayed through the Materials Return Program or other proper authority. The code must appear in cc 64 of the turn in document before the item bay be received, but is not to be perpetuated on the XR1 or XR3.

Code	Explanation
M	Items on this transaction are IM/ICP stocks and are being transferred to disposal by authority of the responsible inventory manager.
N	Items on this transaction are not reportable by virtue of an exclusion to the Material Returns Program (MRP) of MILSTRIP or other specific criteria such as extended dollar value or condition limitations on excess reporting and are duly authorized to be transferred to disposal.
R	Items on this transaction have been reported to the IM/ICP in accordance with MILSTRIP MRP procedures and have been directed to disposal by the inventory manager. Excess transaction status codes SF, SL, SN, TC, TD, or TK were provided by the IM/ICP on DI Code FTR.

DEMILITARIZATION CODES

DEFINITION: An alpha code assigned to an item by the responsible Item Manager to identify whether the item is a Munitions List Item (MLI); if an MLI, whether demilitarization is required; and if demilitarization is required, the extent of and where the demilitarization is required.

DEMIL CODE	EXPLANATION
A	Non-MLI - Demilitarization not required.
B	MLI - Demilitarization not required.
C	MLI - Remove and/or demilitarize installed key points as prescribed in DoD 4160.21-M-1, or lethal parts, components and accessories.
D	MLI - Demilitarization by mutilation (make unfit for intended purpose) by melting, cutting, tearing, scratching, crushing, breaking, punching, neutralizing, etc. (As an alternative, burial or deep water dumping may be used).
E	MLI - Demilitarize by burning, shredding, or pulping.
F	MLI - Demilitarization instructions to be furnished by Item Manager, See DRMS - H 4160.3, Vol. 1, Chapter XVII, paragraph B7d.
G	MLI - Demilitarization required - item to be demilitarized prior to physical transfer to DRMO normally limited to ammunition, explosives, and other dangerous articles.
H	MLI - Remove and/or demilitarize installed key point(s) as prescribed in DoD 4160.21-M-1, or lethal parts, components and accessories overseas only. Demilitarization not required in US, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Virgin Islands.
J	MLI - Demilitarize by mutilation (make unfit for intended purpose) by melting, cutting, tearing, scratching, crushing, breaking, punching, neutralizing, etc. overseas only. (As an alternative, burial or deep water dumping may be used). Demil not required in US, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Virgin

Islands.

K MLI - Demilitarization by burning, shredding, or pulping overseas only. Demil not required in US, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Virgin Islands.

L MLI - Demilitarize by mutilation (make unfit for intended purpose) by melting, cutting, tearing, scratching, crushing, breaking, punching, neutralizing, etc. (As an alternative, burial or deep water dumping may be used). This code will be applied only to items identified as being a component of a key point on a major end item.

M MLI - Demilitarize by mutilation (make unfit for intended purpose) by melting, cutting, tearing, scratching, crushing, breaking, punching, neutralizing, etc. overseas only. (As an alternative, burial or deep water dumping may be used). Demil not required in US, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Virgin Islands.This code will be applied only to items identified as being a component of a key point on a major end item.

N MLI or non-MLI sensitive application/markings. Demilitarize by removing or destroying all name-plates, label plates, meter face plates, tags, stickers, documents or markings which relate to the item to a weapon system or sensitive end item application. Demilitarization will be performed by the generating activity.

X Indicates demilitarization requirements or MLI applicability not determine by the ICP; local determination necessary prior to disposal action.

SUPPLY CONDITION CODES

Code	Title	Definition
A	Serviceable (Issuable Without Qualification)	New, used, repaired, or reconditioned material that is material that is serviceable and issuable to all customers without limitation or restriction. Includes material with more than 6 months shelf-life remaining.
B	Serviceable (Issuable With Qualification)	New, used, repaired, or reconditioned material that is material that is serviceable and issuable for its intended purpose but which is restricted from issue to specific units, activities, or geographical areas by reason of its limited usefulness or short service life expectancy. Includes material with through 6 months shelf life remaining.
C	Serviceable (Priority Issue)	Items which are serviceable and issuable to selected customers, but which must be issued before Condition A and B material to avoid loss as a usable asset. Includes mateiral with less than 3 months shelf life remaining.
D	Serviceable Test/ Modification	Serviceable material that requires test, alteration, modification, conversion, or disassembly. (This does not include items that must be inspected immediately prior to issue).
E	Unserviceable (Limited Restoration)	Material that involved only limited expense or effort to restore to serviceable condition and which is accomplished in the storage activity where the stock is located.
F	Unserviceable (Repairable)	Economically repairable material that requires repair, overhaul, or reconditioning (includes repairable items that are radioactively contaminated).
G	Unserviceable (Incomplete)	Material requiring additional parts or components to complete the end item prior to issue.

H	Unserviceable (Condemned)	Material that has been determined to be unserviceable and does not meet repair criteria' (includes condemned items that are radiactively contaminated).
I	Unserviceable (Scrap)	Material that has no value except for its basic material content. No stock will be recorded as on hand in Condition Code S. This code is used only on transactions involving shipments to DRMOs. Material will not be transferred to Condition Code S prior to turn-in to DRMOs if material is recorded in Condition Code A through H at the time material is determined excess.

Helpful Hints to Improve Your Turn-in of Hazardous Property

A Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) can help ensure that your material is properly identified and described for sale. (MSDSs must be provided to any customers purchasing your hazardous material).

The cost of waste disposal is billed by the actual quantity disposed of in pounds. By indicating the actual quantity (by accurate weight of the waste you turn in, you assure the government is billed accurately for your waste.

By indicating the type of container (55 gallon drum, 5 gallon can, etc.) in block 18 on the DD 1348-1, you can reduce the amount of time needed to process your paperwork.

By writing the number of containers being turned-in, in block 19, DRMO personnel can easily match the property being turned in to the DD 1348-1.

When you provide the manufacturer's name and product name, DRMO personnel can research the Hazardous Material Information System and MSDS files to provide a comprehensive base of information for disposal. May be entered in any unused area on the DD1348-1.

By providing the DRMO information on the product use of hazard material turn-ins, you will aid the successful marketing of your material, cutting down on waste disposal costs. This information may be entered in any unused area on the DD 1348-1.

Include a copy of any analysis that has been performed on hazardous waste turn-ins. This will aid in proper identification and disposal of your waste.

Whenever possible, type your documents for turn-in. This will prevent the DRMO from making needless errors, for example, SODIUM NITRITE vs SODIUM NITRATE. It will also ensure that your receipt copies will be legible.

Please provide a Point of Contact (POC) and telephone number (commercial or DSN) in block 27. This will enable the DRMO to reach you if there is a question or a problem concerning your turn-in. This will reduce lost time in processing your documents.

Hazardous Property Turn-Ins Requiring Special Processing:

SPECIAL TURN-IN REQUIREMENTS

Applicability:

a. Turn-In Requirements. The property described in this Attachment will be turned-in in accordance with the requirements provided in paragraph D, this chapter.

b. Regulated Property Located Overseas. The regulatory requirements pertaining to the property in this Attachment are based on U. S. laws and regulations. DoD components overseas are required to comply with these requirements to the extent that environmental management of the property is consistent with, and does not contradict, host nation laws and regulations as established by the DoD Executive Agent's FGS promulgated per the DoD OEBGD.

1. ASBESTOS

a. Asbestos presents a risk to human health as a result of air emissions. It is toxic by inhalation and is an active carcinogen. Asbestos-containing products, asbestos-containing material and nonfriable and friable asbestos waste are regulated for use and disposal by the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) 40 CFR 763, Subpart I, the OSHA (29 CFR 1910. 1001), the Clean Air Act (CAA) (40CFR61), and in some states, by state regulations. Definitions of asbestos, and the various categories of its physical state causing it to be regulated, are found in the cited Federal regulations.

b. Asbestos-containing materials and friable asbestos waste may be turned-in to DRMOS under the following conditions:

(1) Generators identify nonfriable asbestos property on the DTID, block 27, as Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) (non-friable). If the asbestos has become friable, the generator will mark block 27 "friable asbestos."

(2) Generators will manage asbestos-containing property separately from other property. No scrap operation should take place when removing or relocating asbestos property which could release loose asbestos fibers or dust thus causing the asbestos to become friable.

(3) ACM in poor condition (i.e., the binding of the material is losing its integrity as indicated by peeling, disassembling, tearing, alteration, cracking or crumbling) is to be treated as friable asbestos. Also, non-friable asbestos-containing products or materials which have been or will be subjected to sanding, grinding, cutting, or abrading will be treated as friable asbestos.

(4) OSHA warning labels on impermeable containers will comply with 29 CFR 1920.1001 and state: "DANGER. CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS. AVOID CREATING DUST. CANCER AND LUNG DISEASE HAZARD."

(5) Packaging, labeling, and shipping papers for off-site transportation of asbestos will be in accordance with DoT (49 CFR 171-173) and EPA (40 CFR 61).

(6) Friable asbestos waste will not be offered for RTDS or downgraded to scrap. Disposal actions will comply with the asbestos waste disposal standards per 40 CFR 61.150,

2. ASBESTOS CONTAMINATED SAFES/FILE CABINETS

a. Some manufacturers of file cabinets/safes, used asbestos as a fireproofing insulation prior to the EPA ban on use of asbestos. File cabinets/safes manufactured by Remington Rand, and Diebold should be considered to contain asbestos unless proven otherwise through analysis, etc.

b. Prior to turn-in, generators have the option of treating unidentifiable items as "worst case" and find for disposal, or have the analysis performed. The sties/cabinets will be processed direct to ultimate disposal with all disposal costs funded by the generating activity, unless proof is provided that they do not contain asbestos. DRMOS may physically accept this property provided the requirements of paragraph 1.b (1) and (2) are met.

3. BATTERIES (Also see Item 33, Universal Waste Standards.)

a. See Technical Bulletin TB-43-0 134, Battery Disposition and Disposal, or the latest Safety-of-Use/Ground Precautionary Message, and/or Maintenance Advisory Message. The proponent organization is the U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Command, ATTN: AMSEL-LC-LM-LT, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey 07703-5005.

b. Except as otherwise stated, batteries shall be turned-in to a DRMO as either HM or HW. This will depend upon various factors such as: the type of battery and its characteristics; the condition of the battery (used/unused); the management of the battery (e.g., universal waste or Subtitle C); and the intended disposition of the battery.

(1) Batteries must be non-leaking, safe to handle, adequately secured to pallets or placed/overpacked in containers.

(2) Batteries turned in as HW must have either an HWPS or MSDS. Batteries turned-in as HM should have a MSDS if available from the manufacturer or the HMIS. Batteries turned-in as universal waste can have either a HWPS or MSDS or any other information to identify material hazards.

(3) Battery types and chemistries must not be commingled (e.g., lead-acid batteries should not be commingled with nickel-cadmium or BA-5588/U Lithium-Sulfur Dioxide ($LiI-SO_2$) batteries should not be commingled with BA-5590/U or BA-5598/U $LI-SO_2$ batteries or any combination thereof, etc.).

c. DRMOs will accept physical custody of HW batteries only when the DRMO possesses conforming storage. Custody of batteries classified as HM will be accepted at DRMOs with conforming storage, most nearly conforming storage, appropriate general warehousing, or outside storage where batteries can be safely stored, DRMOs without storage capability will accept accountability only.

d. Lead-Acid Batteries (including sealed automotive batteries)

(1) DRMOs will accept physical custody of undrained lead-acid batteries, provided most nearly conforming storage is available, i, e. ensures protection from freezing, rupturing, and contamination of storage areas or surface water. Generators are not required to drain these batteries prior to turn-in if the DRMO has most nearly conforming storage.

(2) Batteries shall be packaged in either individual weather-resistant fiberboard boxes or wooden boxes and be properly secured on pallets,

(3) Batteries will not be stacked more than three layers high per pallet (not to exceed 3,000 lbs per pallet), Stacking height must not exceed 1 1/2 times the width of the stack. Battery terminals must be protected from external short circuits by proper stacking. Batteries placed on pallets must be secured regardless of height by methods which protect against short circuits and firmly secures the batteries to the pallet, Batteries stacked on pallets must not use the battery terminals to support weight.

(4) If the DRMO does not possess most nearly conforming storage capability which protects the undrained batteries from freezing, the generator will maintain physical custody of the undrained battery and the DRMO will accept accountability only.

e. Lithium-Sulfur Dioxide Batteries

(1) Lithium batteries can be divided into the following categories: balanced or unbalanced. Unbalanced lithium batteries are regulated as HW, unless managed as a universal waste, Balanced lithium batteries can be regulated as either a HW or as a non-hazardous solid waste if the battery contains a Complete Discharge Device (CDD) and has been properly discharged, Lithium batteries that have a CDD and have been properly discharged do not possess the characteristic of ignitability or reactivity, Lithium batteries that do not contain a CDD cannot be completely discharged and are still considered as reactive.

(2) DRMOs will take accountability and physical custody of balanced lithium batteries only under the following circumstances:

(a) The batteries are properly identified and include a certification on the DTID by the turn-in activity that the batteries are "balanced cell batteries. "

(b) They are in the original container, if unused, or in fiberboard boxes or plastic bags ifused.

(c) The DRMO has conforming storage.

(3) Lithium-Sulfur Dioxide batteries with CDD. These batteries contain a discharge switch which, when activated, usually renders the battery non-hazardous for reactivity by RCRA definition. In order to turn-in a lithium-sulfur dioxide battery with a CDD as nonhazardous, generators must verify that the battery was discharged in accordance with technical instructions.

(4) DRMOS will take accountability but not physical custody of unbalanced lithium batteries.

f. Magnesium Batteries

(1) Magnesium batteries shall be turned-in as either HM or HW depending on how they will be managed for disposal. The level of charge remaining determines whether the batteries will be disposed of as HW or as non-hazardous solid waste. To minimize the amount of magnesium batteries disposed of as HW, generators shall identify, at the time of turn-in, whether the batteries are used or unused, have greater or less than 50 percent of charge remaining, or are totally discharged.

(2) Magnesium batteries, including used batteries with less than 50 percent of the original charge, with RTDS potential, shall be turned-in as HM. Unused or damaged batteries that have greater than 50 percent of the original charge remaining, which do not have RTDS potential, shall be disposed of as HW, under RCRA Subtitle C, unless managed as a universal waste under the Universal Waste Standard.

(3) If information pertaining to the charge is not available, the batteries will be disposed of as HW.

(4) Magnesium batteries can give off hydrogen gas, accordingly they can be dangerous if stored in air-tight containers. Generating activities shall turn-in these batteries in containers which are not completely air-tight.

g. Mercury Batteries. Mercury batteries maybe turned-in as either an HM or an HW depending on whether the battery is used, unused, or how it will be managed or recycled. Mercury batteries shall not be packaged in sealed, air-tight containers. DRMOS will not accept mercury batteries which exhibit bulging of the positive terminal or are airtight in their plastic sleeves unless they are properly packaged and rendered safe to handle by the turn-in activity.

h. Nickel Cadmium (NICAD) Batteries. NICAD batteries have the same turn-in requirements as undrained lead acid batteries except that DRMOS will not accept custody of these batteries where temperatures below -40 degrees F can be expected during the time the DRMO will have custody of these batteries.

i. Silver-Bearing batteries. Silver batteries will be turned-in as either HM for RTDS, HW for disposal, or for precious metals recycling, depending on whether the battery is used or unused, how it will be managed or recycled. In most cases, silver bearing batteries are managed for precious metals recovery. Silver batteries sent for precious metals recovery are exempt from Subtitle C HW are regulated under 40 CFR 266.70 (Subpart F), regardless of any other hazardous characteristic the waste may exhibit. Batteries destined for silver recovery are not classified as a HW but they are regulated by the DoT. DRMOS will accept accountability but not physical custody of Navy propulsion batteries containing silver. These batteries contain explosive devices, squibs, charges, etc., and are dangerous to process and store. Generators will retain physical custody until shipping instructions and fund citations are received from DRMS.

j. Thermal Batteries. All thermal batteries are to be retained under DoD control and must not be reported as excess property or be made available for disposal as surplus. Thermal batteries listed in FSC 6135 shall be reported to the IM for disposition instructions. DRMOs will not accept these batteries until they have been rendered inert by the generating activity or service designated collection points. Generators must identify whether these batteries contain asbestos upon turn-in, Scrap residue resulting from these batteries shall be accepted by the DRMO.

4. BLAST MEDIA

a. Spent blast media often exhibits toxicity characteristics from contaminants such as chromium, lead, mercury, arsenic and/or other toxic contaminants listed at Subpart C 40 CFR 261.24, Table 1. To ascertain toxicity levels of the contaminants, representative extracts of the waste are analyzed for the constituents that are regulated utilizing the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure to determine the toxicity levels of the contaminants.

b. Blast media, used in paint removal operations, will be processed directly to HW disposal, if it contains waste listed as a HW in SubpartDof40CFR261, or if exhibits any of the HW characteristics identified in Subpart C of 40 CFR 261.

c. Blast media, which is identified by the turn-in activity as nonhazardous, must be accompanied with a Toxicity Characteristics Leaching Procedure lab analysis demonstrating it does not meet the definition of a regulated HW per 40 CFR261 or state regulations. Nonhazardous blast media may be processed for RTDS

5. CARBON COMPOSITE FIBER MATERIAL

a. Carbon composite fiber material is made of long carbon fibers mixed with bonding and hardening agents (i.e., epoxy resins). The materials used consist of composite carbon/graphite, carbon/boron, boron/tungsten. This forms a very strong light-weight plastic. Primary items containing these fibers are aircraft (skin), wrecked aircraft residue and Kevlar (R) personal protective equipment. Disposal of this material may occur as usable items/components or as wrecked aircraft residue. The health hazards associated with composite fibers appear to be similar to the effects of fiberglass. Inhalation of carbon fibers can result in bronchial irritation. The material is sharp when broken and can cause skin irritation. Airborne fibers caused by burning are smaller than fibers created by cutting and can more easily enter deep into the lungs when inhaled. Burning of carbon composite material creates hazardous decomposition products that create a health hazard when inhaled.

(1) The host environmental office should be contacted regarding applicable state or local environmental regulations, prior to beginning work which may release fibers.

(2) In states where this property is regulated, the generator will fired for HW processing.

b. Categories of composite fiber property

(1) Usable. Only undamaged composite fiber property will be turned in to the DRMOS. If property has exposed areas which could be considered friable, it is to be processed damaged.

(2) Demil residue/damaged material: Material in this category maybe turned in to the DRMO provided the property has been: treated with a fixative (e.g., water and floor wax), bagged in durable plastic or covered with shrink wrap and; sealed and labeled appropriately prior to turn-in. The turn-in will contain a certification that the material has been treated with a fixative. Composite fibers which are bagged should be disposed of as refuse by the generator.

6. CHEMICAL DEFENSE EQUIPMENT (CDE)

a. CDE Kits

(1) The chemical components in the CDE kits which area RCRA or state regulated HW when discarded will be turned into the DRMO for disposal on service contract. Only those kits which are no longer in usable condition should be turned in for disposal, as follows:

(a) The hazardous constituents in the kits are identified by the turn-in activity with the applicable RCRA waste codes per 40 CFR 261, and if applicable, by state waste codes.

(b) Generators will coordinate with the item manager prior to turn-in of CDE kits to determine specific kit separation requirements. Some CDE kits maybe turned-in and managed as a whole kit for disposal, and some may require removal and/or separation of individual components for DEMIL and/or disposal, If separation is required, each commodity will be turned in on a separate DTID marked as "HW" in block 4.

(2) The property will be coded DEMIL "F," The method of DEMIL is the actual disposal by the HW disposal contractor at an RCRA permitted disposal facility.

(a) DEMIL certification will be done on either DRMS Form 1668, DD Form 1155, or DD Form 1348-1A. The DRMO Contracting Officer's Representative will be the certifier and the next level of authority, up through the DRMO Chief, will be the verifier. The DEMIL authority to be placed on the certification will be: "I certify that this property has been released for transportation to a permitted landfill/incinerator for ultimate disposal, in accordance with standard EPA requirements, which will constitute Demilitarization. The HW manifest and certificate of disposal will serve as documentation that demilitarization has been accomplished,

(b) DRMOs may accept physical custody (if the DRMO has an interim or Part B RCRA facility permit) of the HW components from the CDE and process these directly to disposal service contract. Turn-in activities are urged to contact the local DRMO prior to turn in to ensure identification and disposal turn in requirements are complete. Additional information concerning CDE may be requested from the IM, USA Armament and Chemical Acquisition and Logistics Activity, ATTN: AMSTA-AC-CTC, Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Illinois 61299-7630, telephone (DSN) 793-2103/4475, Commercial (309) 782-2103/4475.

b. Protective Masks and Filters

(1) Usable Protective Masks in condition codes A and B. CDE containing ASC whetherite charcoal in condition codes A and B will receive the following processing:

(a) Accountability (only) of the property will be transferred to the DRMO. DRMOs will offer the property for reutilization to DoD activities, law enforcement activities under 10 USC 2576a, for sale to local law enforcement and firefighting activities under Public Law 90-500, and for foreign military sales.

(b) Canisters/filters will not be removed from the protective masks by the holding activity until it is determined that there are no requirements for items in condition codes A and B.

NOTE: ASC is not an acronym, but a specific designator for activated carbon that has been impregnated with a type of ASC solution which is a mixture of copper, chromium and silver.

(2) Waste Disposal of ASC Filters. If the protective masks are not issued as indicated above, the generating activity having custody of the property will remove and properly package the ASC filters as hazardous waste (chromium 6, waste code DO07 chromium) for turn-into the DRMO as follows:

(a) Prepare a separate DD Form 1348-1A for the waste filters following the instructions given at paragraph (3) (a)-(e) below and in paragraph D of this chapter.

(b) Transfer custody of the masks (with filters removed) to the DRMO for demilitarization of the mask itself, i.e., slashing the face piece of the mask with a cut of no less than four inches directly below the eyepieces.

(3) Turn-in instructions for CDE

(a) The turn-in activity is responsible for removal of filters, canisters and filter systems prior to turn-in. End items (gas masks, shelters, vehicles, etc.) will not be accepted with filters, canisters or filter systems attached.

(b) Large filters (e.g., shelter, hospital, etc.) which cannot be placed in drums will have all inlet and outlet ports sealed. If damaged/broken, the entire filter will be sealed in plastic wrap, to a thickness of 6.0 roil. minimum, and the DRMOS will take accountability but not physical custody of this property.

(c) The DTID must contain a valid NSN.

(d) The property will bc coded DEMIL F. The method of DEMIL is the actual disposal by the hazardous waste disposal contractor at an RCRA-permitted disposal facility.

(e) DEMIL certification is the same as in paragraph a(2)(a) above.

7. CHLOROBROMOMETHANE/BROMOCHLOROMETHANE (CB). Liquids and fire extinguishers that have not been drained of all residues and depressurized by removal of the valve assembly will go directly to waste disposal contract. DRMOs will accept accountability, but not physical custody of these items.

8. COMPRESSED GAS CYLINDERS. Generating activities shall turn in, and DRMOs shall process, compressed gas cylinders in accordance with the joint regulation, DLAR 4145 .25/AR 700-68/NAVSUPINST 4440, 128C/MCO 10330.2C/AFR 67-12, Storage and Handling of Compressed Gases and Liquids in Cylinders, and of Cylinders.

9. CONTAINERS (EMPTY)

a. Turn-In Requirements:

(1) Containers shall be turned in under one of the following categories:

(a) Nonhazardous containers. Containers whose last contents are known to have been a nonhazardous material or containers which previously contained hazardous or acutely hazardous material that have been triple rinsed by a scientifically approved method or have had the liner removed.

(b) Hazardous containers. Containers that have previously contained materials that are hazardous by any Federal or State definition that have not been triple rinsed with a proper solvent, cleaned by a scientifically approved method or have had the liner removed.

(c) Acutely hazardous containers. Containers that have contained any of the material listed in40CFR 261.3 1, 261.32, or 26 1.33(e) and have not been triple rinsed with a proper solvent, cleaned by a scientifically approved method, or have had the liner removed.

(2) The DTID for all disposal categories shall reflect the NSN or FSC of the container itself regardless of its previous contents. The NSN or FSC of the container's previous contents must not be used

(3) Containers when turned into a DRMO. The containers must be nonleaking, safe to handle and able to withstand normal handling, otherwise the DRMO may reject turn-ins.

(4) Containers that have previously held hazardous or acutely hazardous materials and have not been triple rinsed, cleaned by an equivalent method approved by EPA, or have had the liner removed must have all bungs, gasket seals, covers, etc., in place. Waivers to this policy may be granted on a case-by-case basis by the DRMO under the following circumstances:

(a) Containers shall be transported onsite only.

(b) The generator is adversely impacted by compliance and furnishes the DRMO with details (that is, location, description, quantity, and extent of impact).

(c) The DRMO has the necessary equipment (such as bungs) to seal the containers upon receipt.

(5) Markings/labels on the containers must be consistent with the DTID.

(a) For nonhazardous containers, the turn in activity shall certify in block 4 of the DTID "NON-HZ. "

(b) If the container has been triple rinsed, block 4 shall reflect "NONHZ/TRIPLE RINSED" and the container itself shall be marked "triple rinsed."

(6) For hazardous containers, the following shall apply:

(a) Block 4 of the DTID shall be coded "HM."

(b) Block 27 of the DTID must identify:

1 That the container is empty.

2 Layman description of the container, such as 55-gallon metal drum.

3 NSN or FSC and noun name of the previous contents.

(7) For acutely hazardous containers, the following shall apply:

(a) Block 4 of the DTID shall be coded "HW" and the turn in shall be manifested to the DRMO unless transported onsite.

(b) Block 27 of the DTID must identify:

1 That the container holds "residue" only

2 Layman description of the container, such as 55-gallon metal drum.

3 NSN or FSC and noun name of the previous contents.

(8) Triple Rinse. Triple rinsing of empty containers which previously contained hazardous or acutely hazardous contents is not a turn-in requirement, but an option which can increase its RTDS potential. DRMS does not require triple rinsing for turn-in of any container. However, if the generator elects to triple-rinse containers before they are turned in, they can be turned in under the nonhazardous procedures and do not require sealing. All rinsate generated from triple rinsing acutely hazardous waste containers shall be managed as a HW under 40 CFR 261.3(a)(2). In addition, the rinsate may also exhibit additional hazardous characteristics depending upon the type of solvent utilized for rinsing.

(9) Scrap. Only nonhazardous empty containers can be managed as scrap. This can be either containers whose previous contents were nonhazardous, tripled rinsed containers, or containers with their liners removed.

(10) Crushed Containers. Empty containers in good condition should not be intentionally crushed. Generators should coordinate with their local DRMO to determine RTDS potential prior to crushing containers. Crushed containers may only be turned-in under the following conditions:

(a) The crushed container previously held a non-hazardous material, the generator identifies the material, ant the generator certifies in block 4 of the DTID "NON-HZ."

(b) The crushed containers must be non-leaking, flee of oily residue, sludge, or solid residue which can be scraped off the container. Crushed containers shall be collected and turned in separately from other scrap items and shall be safe to handle and store,

(c) If the crushed containers previously held an HM or an acutely hazardous material and have not been triple-rinsed with an appropriate solvent, cleaned by an equivalent method or had the liner removed, they may not be turned in as scrap. If a container containing an acutely hazardous material is crushed, the generator must totally seal the container or make it safe to handle; (i.e., overpack crushed container) and turn it in under the container procedures outlined for acutely hazardous materials.

b. Storage. DRMOS will accept physical custody of empty hazardous or acutely hazardous containers when storage is available.

10. DENTAL AMALGAM (RESERVED)
(Contact applicable Military Service representative, chapter 2, attachment 1.)

a. Dry Amalgam (also, see Dental Material, Chapter 4, Property Requiring Special Processing, paragraph B 18).

11. DRUGS AND BIOLOGICAL (FSC 6505) (RESERVED)
(Contact applicable Military Service representative, chapter 2, attachment 1.)

12. EPINEPHRINE SHARPS (When epinephrine is the sole active ingredient)

a. Unused epinephrine sharps are considered noninfectious and may be turned in to DRMOs for disposal.

b. Unused, shelf life expired epinephrine sharps will be contained in impermeable containers that are sealed, marked, and labeled as P024 HW.

c. The HW characteristic of epinephrine takes precedence over the fact that it is contained in a sharp.

d. Used epinephrine sharps are considered medical waste and disposal is the responsibility of the generating component.

e. Additional information on sharps is available through MIDI (see paragraph H, this chapter).

NOTE: See Chapter 4, Property Requiring Special Processing, paragraph 35, for general instructions on disposal of Hypodermic Needles and Syringes ("Sharps").

13. FLUORESCENT LAMP BALLASTS. Fluorescent lamp ballasts may contain PCBS regulated by 40 CFR761. In fluorescent fixtures, PCBS maybe found in ballasts either within small capacitors or in the form of a black, tar-like compound.

a. In determining if ballasts contain PCBS the following guidelines apply: All ballasts manufactured through 1979 contain PCBs; ballasts manufactured after 1979, that do not contain PCBS are labeled "NO PCBs"; if a ballast is not labeled "NO PCB," it should be assumed to contain PCBS >500 ppm. If more information is needed, the manufacturer should be contacted.

b. Nonleaking PCB ballasts are not regulated under the PCB rules. Disposal maybe in a municipal solid waste landfill if properly packaged in sealed containers; however, these items are regulated under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA); in the event there are leaks, under CERCLA the release of one pound of PCBs or approximately 12-16 ballasts is a reportable quantity subject to reporting to the National Response Center, A generator may become liable under CERCLA for throwing away PCB-containing ballasts in a dumpster or local landfill. The EPA Green Lights program recommends use of high-temperature incineration, a chemical or HW landfill, or recycling as responsible waste management.

NOTE: In 1991, EPA initiated a voluntary energy conservation program know as "Green Lights" to encourage pollution prevention through the use of energy efficient lighting. Government agencies participating in this program are responsible for disposing of their used lighting materials in compliance with applicable regulations when upgrading to new energy saver lighting.

c. Ballasts marked "NO PCB" should be segregated, handled and managed separately from PCB light ballasts, to avoid PCB contamination in the event of a PCB ballast leaking.

d. Leaking ballasts are items in which PCBS have escaped from the interior onto the exterior of the surface. PCBS are a clear or yellow oil, and most PCB leaks are visible. If there is oil on the surface of a PCB ballast, it is considered a "leaker" and must be managed as a PCB waste. Non-leaking PCB light ballasts and leaking PCB ones must be segregated in separate packaging and a separate DTID shall be prepared.

e. Leaking ballasts. If the ballasts are damaged or leaking at the time of removal or turn-in, they are regulated under the PCB rules, 40 CFR761, for disposal as PCB waste.

f. Turn-in activities shall properly identify package, mark and/or label containers of non-leaking and leaking PCB light ballasts in accordance with 40 CFR 761. State regulations should be checked since some state regulations on PCBS may be more stringent than the Federal regulations. This property will not receive RTDS processing but will be placed directly on disposal service contract.

g, DRMOs shall RTDS lighting ballasts which are marked as having "NO PCBs" which are unused or in serviceable condition. If these items fail RTDS, they maybe downgraded as scrap.

14. FLUORESCENT LIGHT TUBES AND HIGH INTENSITY DISCHARGE LAMPS (HID)

a. Currently, fluorescent light tubes and HID lamps are neither listed nor excluded as HW under EPA regulations. Some states have specific regulations in the absence of federal regulations. State regulations should be checked prior to disposal. This type of property contains mercury, cadmium, antimony and other metals, which when contained in the items at or above the toxic levels listed in 40 CFR261 (e.g., mercury is an RCRA characteristic HW (D009)), are regulated as an HW when discarded.

b. Prior to discard and disposal, unused or serviceable tubes and lamps can be packaged, handled and stored safely without being managed as HW. Unused or serviceable fluorescent lamps may be processed for RTD or sale. The lamps scheduled for RTDS shall be placed in replacement lamp cartons, when available. When lamp cartons are not available, the lamps shall be placed in bundles of 20 lamps and wrapped with a plastic cushion wrap to prevent breakage.

c. Small quantities of fluorescent lamps and HID lamps can routinely be disposed of in municipal solid waste landfills by generating activities, as long as the waste does not fail Toxicity Characteristics Leaching Procedures and becomes classified as HW. The lamps may not intentionally be shattered, Generators disposing of their own lamps as municipal or household waste should seek guidance from their host installation environmental branch prior to disposal.

d. Fluorescent lamps and HID lamps which fail RTDS shall be considered for recycling at a permitted or licensed recycling facility or disposed of as HW on a disposal service contract.

15. LAB PACKS FOR SMALL QUANTITY CHEMICAL ITEMS. The special lab pack procedures set forth below should facilitate the turn in of small quantities of chemicals (items less than 1 gallon or 7 pounds in weight) to DRMOs. This procedure enables the turn in activity to prepare just one DTID for the chemicals, including those noncontrolled, condemned, HW in FSC 6505, This should significantly reduce the documentation and transportation efforts for both the turn in activity and the DRMO.

a. The generating activity shall not lab pack for turn in. All lab packing shall be done by DRMS' commercial contractors.

b. Lab Packing by Commercial Contractor. The contractor shall perform the lab packing of chemicals with the DRMO taking accountability on a "wash-post" basis before contractor removal. The DRMO Contracting Officer Representative shall monitor these procedures while the generator shall have an observer present. A list of chemicals must be attached to the DTID as each lab pack is filled.

c. The generating activity shall pre-coordinate the turn in with the DRMO, so that the DRMO can determine whether or not the items in the lab pack can bypass the disposal cycle and move directly to disposal by service contract. Pre-coordination should be done well in advance of the actual turn into allow the contractor sufficient lead time to assess the need for equipment and supplies necessary to accomplish the lab packing. The generator shall provide a list of the property to be turned in as a part of the pre-coordination process. The list, which shall include the chemical name, weight, and volume of each item, maybe transcribed onto a blank sheet of paper. (See paragraph "e" below for LDR changes for lab pack preparation and disposal.)

d. The generating activity shall prepare a DTID for each lab pack and attach the list of the chemicals to it. On the DTID, the generator should use an LSN, which should consist of the FSC, National Codification Bureau Code (NCB), and the hazard class. If a requirements contract is in place, the DRMO and the generator should assure that the hazard class matches a CLIN in the disposal service contract. The chemical name shall be "lab pack"; unit of issue should be "DR" (drum), and the quantity " 1" (one).

e. Lab packs are subject to the LDR. An EPA final rule, 19 Sep 94, changed the LDR notification and requires new certification requirements for lab packs to correspond with changes EPA made to regulations determining what goes into a lab pack. The final rule replaced 40 CFR 268 Appendix IV and V with a new Appendix IV which list the waste codes that are prohibited from going into a lab pack. Lab packs must be treated to the standards in 40 CFR 268.40 or they can be handled under the alternative treatment standard in 40 CFR 268.42(c). If lab packs are handled under the alternative treatment standard in 40 CFR 268.42(c), a lab pack notification form found in 40 CFR 268.7(a)(8) and the 3 Jan 95 technical amendments must be used. In general, the certification states that the lab pack does not contain any wastes identified in Appendix IV to part 268.

16. LIQUID ROCKET PROPELLANTS AND ASSOCIATED PRODUCTS

a. Liquid rocket propellants including aniline, furfuryl, alcohol, hydrazine, UDMH, and JP-X shall be destroyed in accordance with instructions provided by the managing Military Service.

b. Destruction of liquid rocket propellants shall be accomplished with the cognizance of the director of medical services of the host installation.

c. Associated Products

(1) Fuming nitric acid (including that which has been administratively condemned), liquid oxygen, and liquid nitrogen possess commercial use and must not be destroyed until the DRMO has made a determination of salability.

(2) Otto fuel II at all concentrations may be turned in to the DRMO. Otto fuel 11 is a non-explosive, low fire hazard material. However, because of its Propylene Glycol Dinitrate component, it must be disposed of as an RCRA HW (toxic), DRMOs shall accept accountability, but not physical custody, of this material.

(3) Hydrazine solutions containing 22 percent or less hydrazine may be turned in to the DRMO. DRMOs shall accept accountability, but not physical custody, of this material.

17. MEDICAL WASTE

a. Infectious Medical Waste. Disposal of infectious medical, veterinary, hospital generated, or bio-hazard wastes are the responsibility of the generating DoD component. DRMOs have no responsibility for this type of HP (see paragraph B. 1j(8)).

b. RCRA or State Regulated Infectious Hazardous Waste

(1) Generating activities shall identify their requirements to the DRMOs for disposal of infectious waste, which is also a HW. Infectious waste and infectious waste mixtures which meet the definition of a HW, under RCRA Subtitle C or state regulations, are normally regulated by the individual states where the waste is generated. In cases where the State hazardous waste characterization takes precedence over the infectious waste classification, DRMOs may accept accountability (for service contract disposal) but not physical custody. All contaminants must be listed on the HWPS.

(2) For overseas activities, mixtures of infectious medical wastes and hazardous wastes will be handled as infectious, according to the OEBGD and respective FGS

(3) Non-infectious medical, veterinary, or used laboratory solvents and solutions, which are RCRA or state regulated HW (e.g., alcohol, formalin, formaldehyde, and xylene), as a result of laboratory tissue processing, may be turned in to the DRMO. Tissue or particulate present in the waste must be filtered out and disposed of as a pathological waste prior to turn-in, All contaminant must be listed on the HWPS and the DTID. An authorized medical officer shall certify on the HWPS that the waste is non-infectious.

(4) DRMOS shall accept accountability and physical custody if the waste or waste code is listed in the storage facility permit and sufficient storage space is available. Fractional distillation is the preferred method for recycling xylene and other solvents generated by medical laboratories. It is recommended that this method be used where available, instead of turn-into the DRMO.

18. MERCURY VAPOR LAMPS. Each mercury vapor bulb contains between 29 and 100 mg of mercury depending on its wattage rating. Because the bulbs are pressurized, when one is broken a large part of the mercury is atomized and enters the atmosphere. High pressure sodium bulbs are hazardous also since they contain between 17 and 30 mg of mercury.

a. Turn-in activities shall remove the mercury vapor bulbs or sodium bulbs from light fixtures (intact or broken) and turn-in the items separately. The bulbs are easily broken during handling if left in the lighting fixture.

b. Unbroken mercury vapor and high pressure sodium lamps shall be packaged in sealed plastic bags and placed in an outer package to avoid breakage.

c. Broken bulbs shall be turned in as HW following the turn-in, waste identification and transportation requirements outlined in this chapter.

d. Recycling. Mercury vapor lamps maybe sent for mercury reclamation to a permitted or licensed recycling facility.

19. METALWORKING MACHINES (see Chapter 4, Special Processing Requirements, paragraph B43).

20. OIL

a. Synthetic Jet Engine Oil MIL-7808 and MIL-L-23699. These oils contain tricresyl phosphate which produces paralysis if taken internally. The containers for these synthetic fluids must not be used as containers for food. Any sale solicitation or contract for these oils shall contain pertinent precautionary information in the property description.

b. Used Oil. Although used oil destined for disposal or recycling is not listed as HW, established standards for managing used oil are at 40 CFR 279 and various state regulations,

(1) Used oil turned into the DRMOS shall be processed for RTDS.

(2) When used oil is mixed with any quantity of a listed waste, listed in Subpart D of 40 CFR 261, the resultant mixture is subject to regulation as HW under 40 CFR 124, 260-268, & 270, rather than as used oil under 40 CFR 279.

(3) Identification of Used Oil. In order to determine the recycling and RTDS potential of used oil certain information is required at turn-in, The DTID; or HWPS for used oil turned in as HW, shall identify:

(a) Listed HW specifiedin40CFR261.31, 261.32,261 .33; when mixed in the oil.

(b) Flash Point. Used oils cannot be classified as an HW due only to ignitability or a low flash point. See 40 CFR 279. 10(b)(2)(iii). Used oils can be classified as off-specification used oils if the flash point is below 100 degrees Fahrenheit. A flash point of less than 140 degrees may indicate that the used oil was mixed with an HW.

(c) Total halogens. If the total halogens are greater than 1000 ppm, turn-in as HW; if less, turn-in as HM. Used oil containing more than 1000 ppm total halogens is presumed to be an HW because it has been mixed with halogenated HW listed in Subpart D of 40 CFR 261. However, a generator maybe able to demonstrate otherwise by complying with 40 CFR 279. 10(b) (ii), rebuttable presumption for used oil.

c. Refrigerant contaminated compressor oil from refrigerated equipment may contain residual halogenated substances which cause it to exceed 4000 ppm chlorofluorocarbons (CFC) concentrations. EPA does not require that the halogenated substances be recovered from refrigerant-contaminated compressor oil to comply with the refrigerant recycling rule. This type of oil will be managed under RCRA, 40 CFR 279. 10(b)(ii)B.

21. OPENED CONTAINERS. Partially used HM in opened containers, where the packaging integrity has been violated shall normally be disposed of directly on service contract. Exception: A waiver maybe given by DRMS for such items which satisfy an RTD requirement or for which an economical, legitimate market exists. Repackaging by the generator may be required and DRMS may require additional documentation such as a lab analysis or HWPS to demonstrate the original material remains intact and was not contaminated or mixed with other HP.

22, ORGANIC PEROXIDES (or other shock sensitive chemicals)

a. DRMOs will take accountability, but not physical custody of organic peroxide chemicals. Additional information and a safety certification will be required for the turn-in of this type of HP, which maybe shock sensitive, thermally unstable and/or subject to decomposition.

b. DRMOs will not take accountability (e.g., sign block 22 of the DTID) unless the required information and certification about the stability of the material or waste is provided as follows:

(1) Age of the material and/or shelf life date. Has the shelf life expired?

(2) How has the material been stored (e.g., Storage temperature, type of storage area, number and size of containers, has material been opened, if opened, has the material been stabilized)?

(3) If applicable, has this material been refrigerated for its entire shelf life?

(4) If applicable, is there any appearance of crystallization?

(5) A certification, of a duly authorized government representative, or the "knowledgeable person, " such as the host's industrial hygienist (IH) or bio-environmental engineer, stating: "In my professional judgement, I certify that this organic peroxide has been inspected or tested by knowledgeable personnel and does not contain explosive components; the material has not chemically degraded to the point that it presents an explosive hazard or danger of self-ignition under normal handling conditions incident to shipment for reuse or disposal. "

23. OVERPACKED HAZARDOUS MATERIAL. HM placed in overpacks due to the damaged condition of the original container, such as leaks, dents, rust, bulging, is prohibited from RTDS and will be disposed of directly on service contract. Exception: Large volumes of DS2 which maybe sold only for distillation.

24. OZONE DEPLETING SUBSTANCES (ODS)

a. General. The 1990 Clean Air Act, as amended, requires certain substances which have destructive effects on the ozone layer (such as CFCs, halons, carbon tetrachloride, methyl chloroform and Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs)) not be vented to the environment and be phased out from production and use over an extended period of time (See Definitions for class I and class II ODS). EPA has issued regulations, at 40 CFR 82, Protection of the Stratospheric Ozone, to limit ODS emissions and to encourage recovery and reclaiming of refrigerants.

b. DoD Reserve for ODS

(1) The DLA has established a DoD ODS Reserve at the DCSR, Richmond, Virginia. DoD components shall turn into the Reserve the following excess CFCS and Halons: CFCS -11, 12, 114, 500, 502 and Halons -1202, 1211, 1301. The reserve accepts both used and unused (new) CFCS and Halons in a relatively pure state (i.e., not as a component of other products). These chemicals may have been purchased under the Federal Supply Classes (FSC) of 6830 and 4210, or from a commercial source. CFC/Solvent -113 (Type I & II) and 1, 1, 1 Trichloroethane (FSCs 6850 and 68 10) can also be turned into the reserve provided they have never been used and the containers in which the chemicals reside have never been opened or unsealed. The reserve will also accept empty associated standard government cylinders. For more information about the ODS Reserve, call commercial (804) 279-5203 or 4255 or (DSN) 695-5203-4525,

(2) Recovered refrigerants or halons shall not be used as a form of payment for the performance of a service contractor's recovery service. DLA (DSCR) will provide MILSTRIP disposition instructions for reported ODS excess products.

(3) Refrigerants, halons and ODS recovery cylinders required by the Reserve will not be turned-into the DRMOs. DRMOs inadvertently receiving "Reserve-required" refrigerants, halons, or recovery cylinders, shall return the property to the turn-in activity for subsequent return to the Reserve, DRMOs will not RTDS any refrigerants, halons, or recovery cylinders which should go to the Reserve, unless instructions are received through DRMS from DSCR that the items are excess property and do not need to be returned to the Reserve.

c. Turn-in of refrigeration equipment to DRMOs. Turn-in of excess property containing refrigerants (e.g., enameled white goods such as household refrigerators, room air conditioners, water coolers) and other refrigeration equipment listed at Attachment 4.

(1) General. The EPA Refrigerant Recycling Regulation, 40 CFR 82.150-166, establishes a recycling program for refrigerants recovered during the servicing and disposal of specific refrigeration equipment (see Attachment 4). This includes a safe disposal requirement (i.e., removing of refrigerants by certified technicians) from refrigeration equipment going to final disposal to a scrap recycler or landfill.

(2) Usable/Serviceable Property, Generating activities should not remove the refrigerant from usable/serviceable refrigeration property. These items shall be processed as normal receipts with the refrigerants intact and shall be processed for RTDS by the DRMO.

(3) Generating activities shall attach the following statement to the turn-in document (DD Form 1348-1A) and to the property identifying the class I or 11 refrigerant contained in the item:

WARNING: Contains (insert name of substance), a substance which harms public health and environment by destroying ozone in the upper atmosphere.

(4) If the usable/serviceable property fails RTDS and is processed to final disposal (scrap or landfill), DRMS/DRMO shall ensure removal and recovery of the ODS from the property prior to final disposal and that a signed statement is provided giving the information listed in paragraph 24d(1) and (2) below, per 40 CFR 82. 156(f)(2). Removal service may be arranged through a turn-in activity or host installation having certified technicians, or DRMS/DRMO may contract the recovery service.

d. Scrap/unserviceable property. The generating activities shall remove or recover refrigerants prior to turn-in of unserviceable or scrap refrigeration equipment, as well as hazardous components (e.g., PCB capacitors, mercury switches, fluids, etc.). Per 40 CFR

82.156(f)(2), generating activities shall provided a signed statement with the following information with the turn-in document. DRMOs shall retain the statement and documentation in their property accounting files.

(1) The name and address of the person who recovered the refrigerant.

(2) The date the refrigerant was recovered.

(3) Additionally, an "EMPTY' label shall be attached to the property to indicate the refrigerant has been removed/recovered prior to turn-in as scrap.

e. Per 40 CFR 82.102(a)(1), a warning statement/label is required on containers containing recycled or reclaimed class I substances (CFCs), halons, carbon tetrachloride, methyl chloroform and class II substances (HCFCs) for transportation and storage. Normally containers containing recycled or reclaimed class I or class II substances should be turned into the DoD ODS Reserve. However, if not required by the Reserve, and if turned into the DRMO, the following turn-in requirements apply:

(1) Usable property. Generating activities turning-in containers of recycled or reclaimed class I or class H substances shall ensure that the EPA required container warning statement/label is on the container. The warning statement must be substance specific and the label size must comply with specific requirements in the regulation.

(2) Empty ODS containers. Containers that once contained a class I or class II substance which has been removed from the container and the container itself is now recycled or turned-in as scrap do not require the warning label. If turned into the DRMO for recycling or scrap, an "EMPTY" label shall be placed on the property. (NOTE: Prior to turning-in empty ODS recovery cylinders to the DRMO, generators should check with their respective military service, agency or the DoD ODS Reserve to determine the NSN of empty recovery cylinders which the Reserve wants returned.)

(3) Waste Disposal. Containers containing class I or class 11 substances or wastes in trace amounts do not require labeling when discarded and sent to final disposal (e.g., incineration, energy recovery or landfill) (FR 60 January 19, 1995, page 40 10).

f. Turn-in of ODS products banned as "non-essential" by the Non-Essential Products Ban, 40 CFR 82.60-68.

(1) This part of the regulation defines as "non-essential" specific products which release class I and class II ODS and prohibits their sale or distribution. The regulation also provides exemptions from the ban for specific products under specific conditions. Refer to the applicable parts of the regulation to determine which are banned products or which are exempted

products, the conditions of exemption and applicable effective dates.

(2) Turn-in activities shall identify class I and class II products subject to the non-essential products ban on the turn-in document. The DRMO shall not distribute or sell this type of property, unless exempt from the regulation and the conditions of exemption can be met as outlined in the regulation.

25. PESTICIDES (See also Item 33, Universal Waste Standards.)

a. Turn-in Requirements

(1) DRMOs shall accept pesticides which are properly packaged and safe to handle. Pesticides in broken or leaking containers shall be repackaged before turn in to the DRMO. Repackaged pesticides containers should be stencil-labeled "FOR DISPOSAL ONLY." The following information must be affixed to the container:

(a) NSN-Repackaged (if applicable).

(b) Nomenclature and percent active ingredient.

(c) Type and quantity of rinse solution added to repackaged container (if applicable).

(d) Total quantity in gallons (liquids)/pounds (solids),

(e) Date packaged (month/year).

(2) Suspended pesticides, with no DoD approved uses, and pesticides without Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act labels, and restricted use pesticides bearing the "DANGER' label shall be directly processed to a DRMS disposal service contract.

(3) If a pesticides is manufactured under an EPA exception for the sole use of DoD or a Military Service (Army, Navy, USAF, USMC), the generating activity must enter "DoD use only" or "(Identify Military Service) use only" in block 27 of the DTID.

(4) If maximum pesticide strength has deviated from the labeled amount, the product is considered adulterated and cannot be further used as a pesticide. The generator must indicate "adulterated" in block 27 of the DTID.

(5) Pesticides shall also be stencil-labeled "FOR DISPOSAL ONLY" under the following conditions:

(a) Revised labels for suspended pesticides cannot be obtained by the turn in activity from the manufacturer.

(b) Pesticides without a label

(c) Pesticides which have had their composition altered.

b. Serviceable Pesticides. When turned-into the DRMO, the generating activity shall ensure that pesticide containers are labeled with the information listed below. The generating activity must not detach, alter, deface, or destroy in whole, or in part, any manufacturer label attached to the pesticide container. If labels are defaced or illegible, neither the generator the DRMO shall make any modifications to existing labels. Only duplicate or revised, registered labels obtained from the manufacturer shall be affixed to the container.

(1) Name and address of manufacturer or person for whom the pesticides were manufactured.

(2) Name, brand, or trademark under which the product is sold.

(3) EPA Registration Number and EPA Establishment Number (for those used in the United States).

(4) Statement of net contents.

(5) Statement of ingredients,

(6) Pertinent warning or cautionary statement, as necessary, to prevent injury to man, animals, and vegetation not detrimental to man.

(7) Directions for use which, if followed, are adequate to protect the user, the public, and the environment.

c. Technical information necessary for preparing labels or other purposes may be obtained from several sources. See Attachment 5, this chapter for additional information and Military Service points of contact.

d. Any special military markings on pesticide containers shall be obliterated by the holding activity before release to a non-Federal recipient. The DRMO will notify the holding activity if the directed release requires obliteration of these markings.

26. POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL (PCB). PCBS are regulated under the TSCA and the implementing regulations 40 CFR 761. State and host nation regulations may differ and

should be consulted prior to taking disposal action. The following turn-in procedures apply:

a. Laboratory Analysis. An individual laboratory analysis by gas chromatography (GC)/Electron Capture Detector, conducted after an item is taken out of service for disposal or prior to turn-in, shall accompany each item and the DTID. The analysis shall indicate the amount of PCB in parts per million (PPM). The Federal Regulatory ranges for PCBS are:

(1) 2 ppm or less

(2) Less than 50 ppm

(3) 50-499 ppm

(4) 500 ppm or greater

NOTE: EPA accepts only GC as the method for determining the concentrations of PCBS in oils. The quality of testing varies; testing laboratories should demonstrate use of quality techniques and should provide quality assurance on the precision of their test results, Accepted GC testing methods are: USEPA SW 846, Method 8080, "Organochlorine Pesticides and PCBs"; USEPA Test Method 600, "The Determination of Polychlorinated Biphenyls in Transformer Fluid and Waste Oils"; and ASTM D 4059, "Standard Method for Analysis of Polychlorinated Biphenyls in Insulating Liquids by Gas Chromatography",

c. Batch testing of transformer oils maybe accepted on a case-by-case basis with DRMS approval prior to turn-in.

d. Exception to testing

(1) Property that has the original equipment manufacturer's nameplate indicating the presence of PCBS such as a generic designator or commercial trade name (e.g. Askarel, Aroclors, Pyranol, etc.).

(2) Hermetically sealed items without a manufacturer's nameplate, which will be assumed worst case (>500 ppm).

(3) Hermetically sealed items with the original manufacturer's nameplate indicating the level or range of PCB concentration, or non-PCB, on the nameplate.

e. Packaging and Marking. PCB property must be enclosed, nonleaking, and safe to handle. Liquid PCBS and spill residue must be packaged and labeled for transportation per DoT 49 CFR in the U.S. PCB Containers >50 ppm PCB, PCB Articles, PCB Transformers at or >500

ppm, and PCB Equipment shall be marked according to the requirements of 40 CFR 761.40 and 761.45.

f. Overseas activities shall comply with the FGS, host nation or international shipping requirements when managing and shipping PCBs.

27. RADIOACTIVE MIXED WASTE. DRMOS are not authorized to receive or dispose of radioactive mixed wastes. See paragraph B 1(j)(9) this chapter.

28. SPILL RESIDUE AND HAZARDOUS DEBRIS. The DRMS has disposal capability for spill residue and hazardous debris (as defined in 40 CFR 261.3 and 268.2 for HW or 40 CFR761 for PCBs). This policy does not include spill residue and debris from the categories of property, enumerated in paragraph B 1 of this chapter, which are the disposal responsibility of the DoD installations.

a. DRMS shall dispose of spill residue and hazardous debris on disposal service contract.

b. Turn-in activities shall coordinate with the DRMO in advance of the turn in.

c. Turn-in activities shall meet HP identification, packaging, labeling, and documentation requirements as outlined in paragraph D of this chapter.

d. The standard identification "9999-OO-SPILRES" or "9999 -OO-DEBRIS" shall be used on the DTID.

e. The code "HW" shall be used in block 4 of the DTID, if applicable.

f. Identification of PCBs in spill residue and cleanup debris shall meet PCB turn-in requirements of this manual and comply with 40 CFR Part 761. PCB spill residue and PCB cleanup debris will be processed directly to disposal contract.

29. STORAGE TANKS

a. Empty tanks that are cleaned and purged maybe turned into a DRMO.

b. Conditions of turn-in. If a tank (Underground Storage Tank, [UST], or above ground tank) was used to store HW, the tank must be cleaned in accordance with 40 CFR 264/265.197. An UST containing regulated substances must be cleaned in accordance with 40 CFR 280.71. For safety considerations, tanks which previously contained combustible or flammable liquids need to be tested for flammable vapors/gas, rendered vapor/gas free, and vented prior to turn-in.

c. Exempt UST or nonregulated above ground tanks shall be pumped, have sludges/residue removed, be rinsed and/or purged, in a similar manner as regulated storage tanks prior to turn-in.

d. DRMS can provide UST and above ground tank cleaning, removal and final disposal services, if requested by the generating activity.

30. TIRES - DISCARDED/SCRAP. Several states have instituted scrap tire management programs whereby they regulate, under solid waste regulations, how scrap tires are managed by including permit programs for facilities that collect/store scrap tires, a manifest system for disposal, and the manner of transportation and landfill disposal.

a. DRMOs need to determine, based on the amount of tires received yearly, storage space, permit requirements and other state requirements. DRMOS should apply for permits through their host installation.

b. Host installations in states requiring permits for the collection of tires should request a permit or license as owner of the facility, and the DRMO will sign as the operator. State agencies may assess fees for processing of permit or license applications. The host permit or license application may cover multiple tire storage areas on the installation. DRMS will pay only that portion of the fee which is for DRMO scrap storage areas included on the application.

c. Turn-in activities may dispose of scrap tires at the DRMOs. However, the DRMOs' ability to receive the tires may be limited if the DRMO is in a state that requires permits for tire collection above a specific amount, e.g., 500, 1000, unless the host installation has a permit. If the DRMO cannot receive the scrap tires, the turn-in activity will retain physical custody during the RTDS process.

31. TOXICOLOGICAL, BIOLOGICAL, AND RADIOLOGICAL AGENTS/MATERIALS

a. Toxicological, biological, and radiological agents or materials which are determined to be hazardous and which have no value in industry or the civilian economy shall be demilitarized by the owning DoD activity as prescribed in DoD 4160.21-M-1.

b. Where toxicological, biological, or radiological agents or materials, other than war munition type items, have potential commercial value, consideration may be given to sale as a means of disposal. Items of this type produced or intended for use as war munitions may not be sold (see DoD 4160.2 1-M- 1). Sale action for items of other than war munitions type maybe initiated only when a waiver authorizing sale is granted by the headquarters of the procuring Military Service and DUSD (L).

c. Requests for waiver to permit sale shall be supported by pertinent documentation, setting forth in detail the measures to be taken to minimize the hazards which could be met due to the dangerous nature of the material to be offered. A copy of the request, supporting documentation, and the waiver authorizing sale shall be furnished to DRMS at the time the material is reported for sale.

d. Sale of material of the types described in this paragraph shall be made only when authorized and only to qualified purchasers for use, remanufacture, reprocessing, or authorized resale.

32, TREATED WOOD PRODUCTS

a. **Pentachlorophenol (PCP)** Treated Wood Products

(1) Disposal of PCP-treated wood products is not currently regulated by Federal RCRA regulations, however, disposal maybe regulated by state or local law.

(2) When PCP-treated wood products (which have not been containerized) are palletized for turn-into a DRMO, generating (turn-in) activities should ensure that any available PCP-treated pallets are used for this purpose. If PCP-treated pallets are not available, generating activities are encouraged to use the servicing DRMO as a possible source for PCP-treated pallets before using non-treated standard pallets. This would also prevent the inadvertent and unnecessary expense for disposal of standard pallets on service contracts.

(3) For further information on PCP-treated products, refer to Technical Guide No. 146, "Pentachlorophenol Materials," published by the USACHPPM, (4 10) 671-3651 (DSN 584),

b. Other Types of Treated Wood

(1) Creosote and inorganic arsenical pressure-treated wood products which may be turned into the DRMOS are railroad ties; pilings, piers, and dock materials; decking; construction lumber; and telephone poles (Note: PCP is sometimes used to treat these products). These items shall receive RTDS processing.

(2) Spent treated wood has potential reuse as fence posts, rails, lighting poles, landscape timber, parking lot bumper guards.

(3) Disposal requirements for spent treated wood products may vary depending on state regulations. If treated wood materials are designated as fuel or are disposed of in a landfill, compliance is required with applicable Federal or state regulations for characterizing the waste.

33, UNIVERSAL WASTE (40 CFR 273.)

a. EPA's Universal Waste Standards, effective May 11, 1995, establish a new program for managing specific HW outside of the RCRA Subtitle C requirements, The intent is to ease the burden of full RCRA Subtitle C compliance on small and large quantity handlers of universal waste, but still regulate the waste, thus encouraging conservation through recycling. Conditionally exempt as universal waste are:

(1) Batteries (All battery types that are HW when discarded.)

(2) Pesticides

(3) Mercury thermostats

b. Generators and DRMOS have the option of managing universal wastes either under the current RCRA Subtitle C requirements or under the Universal Waste Standards. Lead acid batteries may be managed as either universal waste or under the requirements in 40 CFR 266, Subpart G.

c. The Universal Waste Standards are immediately effective only in those states without RCRA authorization, Implementation of the Universal Waste Standards is optional in all other states. These states may adopt the Universal Waste Standards by amending their RCRA program and receiving authorization by EPA. States are not mandated by law to implement the Universal Waste Program for all or any of the waste covered in the standards. For example, a state could adopt standards covering only batteries but not pesticides or thermometers, Prior to managing the above items under the Universal Waste Standards, check with state environmental agencies to determine if and when the Universal Waste Standards are applicable in the particular state.

d. Generators will coordinate with the DRMOS prior to turning in HW as universal waste, DRMOS will coordinate the establishment of a universal waste management program with their host installation.

e. The following turn-in requirements apply to universal waste:

(1) Universal waste may be turned-in as HM, marked in block 4 on the DTID

(2) Universal waste turned-in to a DRMO must be labeled in accordance with 40 CFR 273.14 or 273,34.

(3) Either a HWPS or a MSDS will accompany the turn-in of universal waste, unless the item is exempted under 29 CFR 1900. 1200(b)(5) and (6).

(4) Off-site shipments of universal waste must comply with DoT (49 CFR 170-1 80) shipping requirements.

34. USED OIL FILTERS. The EPA promulgated a used oil filter regulation that excludes certain types of oil filters from the definition of HW. 40 CFR 26 1.4(b)(13) excludes oil filters from HW regulations provided three criteria are met; the filters must not be terne plated; must not be mixed with other HW; and must be gravity hot-drained. States with authorized HW programs may choose to adopt the EPA regulations or may adopt more stringent HW rules, If the generator identifies a requirement for recycling, DRMS service contracts may include or be modified to include oil filter recycling.